



Recent results with the XENONnT experiment



Julien Masbou on behalf of the XENONnT Collaboration Subatech – Nantes Université

WIMP direct detection principle



XENON Collaboration



New results Main Motivation Discover Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs).

Other recent studies

Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering (CEvNS), $0\nu\beta\beta$, Solar Axions and ALPs, Supernovae, etc.

Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 191002

XENON timeline



XENONnT Experiment





3 Nested Detectors Sharing the same DAQ

➤ LXe Dual Phase Time Projection Chamber (TPC) with 5.9t active volume. (Eur. Phys. J. C 84, 784 (2024), JCAP11(2020)031)

Gd-doped Water
 Cherenkov
 Neutron Veto (NV).
 (arxiv:2412.05264)

Gd-doped Water Cherenkov Muon Veto (MV) (2014 JINST 9 P11006)

Dual phase TPC: principle

TPC = Time Projection Chamber



 \rightarrow Photon (λ = 178 nm) from Scintillation process

- \rightarrow Electrons drift
- \rightarrow Extraction in gaseous phase
- \rightarrow Proportional scintillation light

3D reconstruction :

- \rightarrow X,Y from top array
- \rightarrow 7 from Drift time

Energy reconstruction :

- \rightarrow S1 & S2 area combined
- \rightarrow Calibration of known sources

Julien Masbou, IRN Terascale, Strasbourg, 19th May 2025

Electronic

Recoil

XENONnT Infrastructure



Recoil Type Discrimination: ER or NR?





Full SR0 + SR1 dataset :

- WIMP search
- CEvNS search

SR0

0 95.1 days Updated neutron background model with new MC

• Other models remain unchanged

SR1a

66.6 days

- Radon removal system in high-flow mode -> 1µBq/kg ²²²Rn activity
- A small amount of dirty xenon injected
 -> high ⁸⁵Kr, ³⁷Ar, ³H-like background
- Includes a short period of distillation system running
 SR1b 119.9 days

• Radon removal system in high-flow mode

 ⁸⁵Kr, ³⁷Ar back to SR0 level, ³H-like background still remained

SR0+SR1

281.6 days

- Very stable detector conditions. <1%(<3%) variation in Light (Charge) Yield.
- **High liquid xenon purity**: electron lifetime ~20ms.

arXiv:2502.18005 [hep-ex]



- Electronic Recoil (ER) constrained by calibration & spectrum fitting
- Accidental Coincidences (AC): random pairing of S1 and S2 signals constrained by BDT cuts based on shape and spatial information of S2 peaks.
- Surface/Wall: plate-out on the PTFE wall of the TPC constrained by choice of FV
- Nuclear Recoil backgrounds:
 o CEvNS
 (constrained by solar neutrino flux / uncertainty driven by NR model).
 o Neutrons
 (reduced by veto tagging / constrained by the sideband unblinding)

Efficiency



- Peak reconstruction efficiency dominated by 3-fold requirement (3 PMTs to be in coincidence)
- Event building efficiency is dependent on the clean ambience requirement of an event

e.g. higher background rate -> higher rate of photoionization peaks and delayed electrons -> lower event building eff" (arxiv:2409.08778 – SR0 analysis paper)

- Selection: S1/S2 consistent with signal-like, S2 consistent with e-diffusion, quality cuts and fiducial volume.
- **ROI**: cS1 < 100 PE cS2 [10^{2.1} PE, 10^{4.1} PE]

Fit to unblinded data

arXiv:2502.18005 [hep-ex]

• Total exposure: 3.1 t.y, 3-fold analysis.

- SR1 likelihood divided into two:
- > **SR1a:** $1/3^{rd}$ of exposure, high ER bg rate.
- **SR1b**: 2/3rd of exposure, lower ER bg rate.
- SR1 unblinding in two steps:
 - Small region above NR median and E > 5keV_{ER} unblinded to identify any ER leakage & test the DEC yield model

Followed by full unblinding.

No excess over background is observed.



Charge yield of ¹²⁴Xe DEC

- Suppressed charge yield for ¹²⁵Xe L-shell EC (~0.9Q_β) reported by XELDA (Phys. Rev. D 104, 112001).
- No measurements available at nT drift field.
- ¹²⁴Xe DEC LL (~10keV) and LM+LN (~6keV) inside WIMP Rol.
- ¹²⁴Xe DEC expected event rate in nT exposure: (4.5 ± 0.7) in SR0 and (9.1 ± 1.4) in SR1.
- Adding CY-suppression as nuisance parameter can absorbing leakage from other ER; **artificially lowering the limits.**
- First perform PLR test nominal model against model with unconstrained CY on SR1 data. Test size pre-defined to limit false WIMP discovery rate.
- No rejection of the nominal model!



SR0+1: WIMP Search

New **limits** set on WIMP-nucleon cross section. Improvement from SR0 by a factor of **~1.5**

Best limit at WIMP mass of $30 \, GeV/c^2$.

The results are consistent with other experiments





scattered

[cm²]

tion

-WO IS

10/

10-4

nuclear recoil

D. Akimov et al,

Science 357 (2017)

Z

- CEvNS: Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering; allowed by SM.
- First predicted in 1974 (Phys. Rev. D 9, 1389).
 First observed by COHERENT in 2017 (D. Akimov et al, Science 357 (2017)).
- **Previously, never measured** with a Xenon target or with neutrinos from astrophysical sources.

Gradient of discovery limit, $n = -(d \ln \sigma / d \ln N)^{-1}$

DM mass [GeV/c2]



Solar neutrinos from ⁸B is expected to have the highest number of detectable signals in XENONnT.

Dedicated analysis (lower threshold) Observed ⁸B CEvNS at a significance of 2.73σ .

⁸B CEvNS: Nearly **indistinguishable** from a 5.5GeV WIMP.

Entering the **neutrino fog**

```
Julien Masbou, IRN Terascale, Strasbourg, 19th May 2025
```

Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 251802

Low Mass DM Search

CEvNS is a background for DM search



- Same dataset and analysis framework for CEvNS search is used.
- Here, ⁸B CEvNS becomes a background.
- **No excess** over background observed.
 - New parameter space excluded.
 - First search into the neutrino fog.

Conclusions



CEvNS – Background Model



2- Two Boosted Decision Tree (BDT)

- S1 BDT: leverage S1 pulse shape and spatial distribution across the PMT arrays.
- S2 BDT: check that S2 pulse shape correlated with the diffusion of the drifting electron cloud law.



CEvNS – Yields model from ⁸⁸YBe Calibration

 $\gamma(^{88}\text{Y}) + ^{9}\text{Be} \rightarrow n + ^{8}\text{Be}$

YBe NR Sim

YBe Data

• Great agreement between data and model.

Constrain Yield Models:

🗖 YBe Best Fit —

5

6

of hits in S1

YBe AC Sim

 $\times 10^{2}$

1.4 1.2

1.0

0.4 0.2

0.0

2

3

Counts/Bin 9.0 8.0

- Background originating from Accidental Coincidences (AC) are modelled with data-driven simulation framework.
- Light (LY) and Charge Yields (CY) were extracted down to 0.5 keVNR at XENONnT electric field of 23 V/cm with latest NEST parametrisation.

 $\times 10^{1}$

200

300

400

Yield model uncertainty leads to ~ 30% signal rate uncertainty.

XENON

9

10

Counts/Bin

YBe NR Sim

YBe Data



Julien Masbou, IRN Terascale, Strasbourg, 19th May 2025

500

cS2 [PE]

600

700

800

YBe Best Fit

YBe AC Sim

CEvNS Search – Signal Region of Interest

Boost sensitivity by lowering our energy threshold

- ⁸B event rate in the conventional WIMP "3-fold analysis" (SR0): ~1% detection efficiency \rightarrow 0.2 events / (t x yr)

- Lowering our S1 and S2 threshold \rightarrow improve our expected event rate to 3.7(3.3) events / (t x yr) in SR0(1)

Blinded Region of Interest

S1 ROI: 2 or 3 hits ; A hit corresponds to a recorded photon by PMT+DAQ+software

S2 ROI: [120 - 500] PE \rightarrow Reject high rate of isolated S2 background signal



Julien Masbou, IRN Terascale, Strasbourg, 19th May 2025

Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 191002

CEvNS Search – Prediction

Main Source of background: Accidental Coincidences

Accidental Coincidence (AC): Random pairing of **isolated S1** and **isolated S2**, whose exact origin is under investigation. Current culprit:

- ➡ Isolated S1 signals: from pile-up induced single PMT hits, misclassified single electrons,...
- ➡ Isolated S2 signals: from few-electron pile-up events, notably following high-energy interactions,...



48% to observe > 3σ significance



CEvNS Search – Unblinding

- Use both science run to perform a blinded analysis, with 316.16 days of livetime and a fiducial mass of 4.0 (4.1) tonnes in SR0 (SR1) leading to a total exposure of 3.51 t x yr
- Extended binned likelihood in 4D parameter space 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 = 81 bins (cS2, S2_{prev}/Δt_{prev}, S1 BDT, S2 BDT)
- **B neutrino flux**: $4.6^{+3.6}_{-2.3} \times 10^6$ cm⁻² s⁻¹ at 68% C.L. no tension with literature value
- Including constrain from SNO flux \rightarrow Measure the flux-weighted CEvNS cross section: $1.1^{+0.8}_{-0.5} \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$



CEvNS Search – Accidental Coincidence



After unblinding, further tests performed to identify mismodelling. **No evidence of mismodelling** observed.

Tests for spatial homogeneity in XY: No evidence of asymmetry in SR1.

